

WEATHER FORECAST.

Unsettled to-day and to-morrow; probably showers; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 52. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1920.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun interwoven with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

BUILDING PROBE MIXED IN FIGHT ON PROSECUTOR

Untermeyer Wants Newton
Named; Tammany Pushes.
Swann.

SMITH MAY SIDESTEP

No Promise of Appointment,
but Will Hold Con-
ference To-day.

2 POLITICIANS INVOLVED

Lockwood Committee Gets New
Leads From Contractors
in Fear of 'System.'

The Lockwood committee's investigation into the "system" believed to control New York's building operations developed yesterday into a bitter fight over the appointment of the official who is to conduct the criminal prosecution of prominent labor leaders and politicians against whom counsel for the committee declare they are ready to proceed.

Samuel Untermeyer, chief counsel for the committee, led the fight against the designation of District Attorney Swann. It was intimated that Mr. Untermeyer did not care to go further with the inquiry unless the State Attorney-General or a special prosecuting officer was named by Gov. Smith.

Tammany politicians were bringing into play all their influence to keep the criminal prosecution in the hands of District Attorney Swann. The District Attorney himself showed little concern in the matter, but indicated he was prepared to proceed at once against any one involved in the graft and extortion charges.

Will Hold Conference To-day.

When Gov. Smith arrived late in the afternoon for the windup of his campaign here he found a complicated situation. Mr. Untermeyer, the Attorney-General, Senator Lockwood and others were waiting to confer with him, but in the pressure of his engagements the Governor was not able to hear the several sides of the case. He will confer with the State and county representatives to-day, when his decision probably will be given.

It is understood that several prominent politicians are alarmed over the sudden and sensational development of evidence before the Lockwood committee and are much disturbed over the prospect of having the criminal prosecution turned over to the Attorney-General. Indications are that under the surface great efforts are being made to defeat the plan laid out by the Lockwood committee and its counsel.

The Governor said his mind was open and he was waiting to be shown. It is a question, he said, whether it is necessary for him to take action at all. Justice Weeks may have authority to instruct the present extraordinary Grand Jury to take up the building case, as it did the traction and milk investigations, without special authorization from the Governor, Mr. Smith said. That is a legal proposition, he added, on which he would seek light before giving his decision.

No Request From Newton.

If the Governor stepped out of the entire controversy by leaving the issue with Justice Weeks, it would automatically place District Attorney Swann in charge of the criminal prosecution, which is exactly what the Lockwood committee and Mr. Untermeyer oppose. The Lockwood committee's letter reached me last night and I have not had time to consider it," the Governor said. "The Attorney-General told me a week ago that if he had been suggested he take up the criminal case before the Grand Jury, but he was not ready then to say whether that would be the best thing to do. It is not true that Mr. Newton asked that he be designated. I will consult with him at the first opportunity.

"The big question involved is the substitution of the Attorney-General for the District Attorney, and on my mind it is open. It has been said that District Attorney Swann is overburdened with work. I want to talk to Mr. Swann about that. They say Mr. Swann should not take up the case because he is a candidate for office, but the Attorney-General also is a candidate for office."

"Do you know Robert P. Brindell?" the Governor was asked once about five minutes at a labor meeting, and I appointed him a member of the Military Hospital Commission on the recommendation of the State Federation of Labor. I have no personal acquaintance with him."

"It is reported that Mr. Untermeyer will resign unless the Attorney-General handles the case," the Governor was told.

Let them come and see me," he commented.

Opposes Tammany Interference.

Mr. Untermeyer opposed the suggestion for calling a new panel for an extraordinary Grand Jury. That would take a month, he said, and no time should be lost. He has made no statement giving his reasons for insisting that the Attorney-General or some special officer be designated in the inquiry.

According to information already in the possession of the committee, at least two prominent Tammany leaders are involved in the case. In order to insure the fullest possible scope for the inquiry, Mr. Untermeyer, a prominent Democrat, insists that the prosecution must be kept entirely out of the hands of Tammany officials.

Attorney-General Newton said he had not requested his appointment to prosecute.

Continued on Fifth Page.

ARM AND NAVY APPROPRIATION TO BE SLASHED

Congressional Committees
Expected to Cut \$1,464-
000,000 Estimate.

RECALL WAR WASTE

Previous Extravagance Re-
sults in Distrust of De-
partment Figures.

INVESTIGATION LOOMS UP

Inquiry Into Alleged Viola-
tion of New Army Bill to
Be Begun.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

There is hard sledding ahead for the estimates of the Democratic Administration for maintaining the military establishment because of the disclosures made of Democratic waste and extravagance.

When the army and navy estimates calling for nearly \$1,500,000,000 were made public to-day, Republican members of both the Military and Naval committees declared every item would be carefully scanned. It was stated that "the programme of waste and extravagance that characterized the administration of public affairs by the War Department in the last three years has jeopardized the proper maintenance of the military establishment in the future."

The estimates disclose that for the peace time maintenance of the national defense a total of \$1,464,000,000 will be asked of Congress. This enormous total, which suggests some of the larger estimates submitted when America was an actual participant in the world war, does not include sums which the departments will ask later as deficiency appropriations.

The navy estimates are about \$650,000,000, and the army figure runs up to \$814,000,000, or nearly as much as it used to cost to run the entire Government in the pre-war period.

Recall Airplane Waste.

The committee, and indeed the entire membership of Congress, never have been able to recover from the shock they received when a total of about \$1,000,000,000 was practically wasted and thrown to the winds in the endeavor to produce airplanes as a part of the world war programme. Gen. Menoher, head of the Air Service, in talking about his experiences abroad recently, recalled that he used to "scan the air daily for billion dollar airplanes from America that never came."

But that is only one instance that came to the minds of committee members whenever an estimate from the War Department is presented. The vice of the "cost-plus" system of letting construction contracts, which the War Department initiated and employed for many months early in the war, casts a stigma of suspicion over requests for appropriations, and forces committees in both parties to demand exhaustive analysis of every item in appropriation bills before they will approve them.

The War Department abandoned this system after the evils of it had reached the ears of Congressmen, but by that time the harm was done and it was too late to do more than check the riot of expenditures in other phases of the war programme.

Much Wasted Extravagance.

Another factor in the minds of members of Congress who must pass upon the estimates submitted for military projects is the useless destruction of property both here and abroad that could have been salvaged. The records of the committees that investigated these matters, particularly the committee in charge of foreign expenditures headed by Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota, are filled with instances of war waste that could have been avoided.

Only yesterday an instance was reported in which the department had let contracts for about 75,000 pairs of army shoes at high prices. But at the same time newspapers here, in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and probably in many other large cities are carrying advertisements for the sale of army shoes (restored) far below the prices the War Department is paying for new shoes to-day.

The War Department will suffer from two distinct handicaps in the next session of Congress in obtaining appropriations. The first will be dictated by Chairman Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs that an investigation be made of the manner in which the new Army Organization act has been administered. He has been informed that the provisions of the law have been ignored and that the Secretary of War, instead of having the question of purchases and supply controlled by the Assistant Secretary of War, as contemplated by the law, has turned the business over to the General Staff. He has also been told that other important requirements outlined by Congress have been violated and has prepared the text of a resolution of censure by the department this year will undoubtedly be greatly cut.

The second handicap under which it will labor is the accumulation of distrust from the series of investigations by the special committee on War Expenditures. There are other factors entering into the situation. These are sufficient to show, however, that the vast total of nearly a billion dollars asked by the department this year will undoubtedly be greatly cut.

CANADA CUTS COST OF SUGAR.

Continued on Fifth Page.

Nation's Four Big Crops Wouldn't Pay U.S. Costs

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A unique calculation of the cost of the Democratic Administration for the twelve months up to June 30, 1920, has been made by a statistician connected with the Republican National Headquarters here. It is: "The official figure for expenditures for the last fiscal year, as given out by the Treasury Department, was \$2,765,444,481. Farmers will be able to grasp it better by paralleling it with the recent estimate of the Department of Agriculture for wheat, corn, oats and potatoes raised this year. The report is as follows: 750,648,000 bushels of wheat at \$2.25 a bushel, \$1,689,120,000; 3,216,192,000 bushels of corn, at 91 cents, \$2,926,734,720; 1,444,362,000 bushels of oats, at 56 cents, \$808,842,720; 414,986,000 bushels of potatoes, at \$3 a bushel, \$1,244,958,000. It will take all three of the leading grain crops of the United States, the entire potato crop and 18,400 farms, valued at \$10,000 each, thrown in, to equal the cost of running the Government by the Democrats the last year."

SUSPECT TAKEN IN DREWES CASE

W. P. Brines, Accused Penn.
Student, Surrenders in
Philadelphia.

OTHER ARRESTS NEAR

Police Attempt to Round Up
Members of Motor
Party.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—William P. Brines, Penn. sophomore, accused of the murder of Elmer C. Drewes, Dartmouth College senior, has surrendered. Brines was held without bail to await the action of the coroner at the inquest next week in the death of Drewes, who was found dead near the city line with a bullet hole in his forehead. Brines is now lodged in prison, and under the advice of his counsel, William A. Gray, refused to answer questions.

Samuel O. Wynne, head of the county detective force, said that other arrests are imminent.

Mr. Gray arranged with Major Wynne this morning for the surrender of his client, who is only 20 years old. Mr. Gray left the City Hall and motored to Brines's hiding place, somewhere on the outskirts of the city, and later, in company with Brines, met the head of the county detective force. Mr. Gray introduced the lad and then instructed the boy to answer no questions put to him by the detectives.

Brines appeared very nervous during the hearing. He is rather short, but stockily built. His suit was covered with quilt feathers, giving the appearance of having been slept in the previous night.

It was not until the hearing was over that Detective William Behlman, head of the city police, was informed that Brines actually had surrendered himself. Behlman appeared at the end of the hearing, but was unable to question the prisoner. The detectives appeared very much at sea and as late as this afternoon they were forced to revamp their ideas of the murder when a woman telephoned that she had discovered blood stains on a wall directly opposite the place where the body of the murdered student was found.

Detective Henry of the county staff checked up the report and verified it. That led to the abandonment of the theory that the Dartmouth student had been murdered elsewhere and thrown into the roadway at the lonely spot where the body was found. Major Wynne said the discovery of the blood stains seemed to indicate that the murder had been committed on the spot where the body was discovered.

The police intend gathering together the members of the motor party who are believed to have been Drewes's companions on the night he met his death. Major Wynne intimated that there would be further arrests, although he said he was not prepared to say just how soon these would be made. John R. Wilgins, the uncle of the suspect, who retained Mr. Gray as counsel for Brines, expressed confidence in his nephew's ability to provide for himself, but for that reason had urged him to surrender and put an end to the hunt that had been conducted for the last week.

MODEL VILLAGE PLANS TO CONSERVE ITS CATS

Will Offer Bonuses for Big
Families in War on Rats.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Maywood, the model village of Illinois, launched a campaign to-day to conserve the cat resources of the village and make Maywood a ratless town. Alarmed by the invasion of rodents in droves following the recent burning of the community garbage dump, a meeting was called last night at which it was decided to offer a bonus of \$100 to any cat, kitten, grimalkin or feline within the village confines.

It is proposed also to offer bonuses for large cat families.

Continued on Fifth Page.

MSWINEY DEAD ON 74TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Joseph Murphy, Another
Cork Prisoner, Succumbs
Later in Day.

LIST OF DEAD NOW 3

Lord Mayor Expires With
Only Brother and Priest
Present.

UNCONSCIOUS UNTIL END

Military Funeral to Be For-
bidden, but No Disorders
Feared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TERENCE MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, died in Brixton jail at 5:40 this morning, the seventy-fourth day of his hunger strike. An official statement by the Home Office gave the cause of death as heart failure.

Joseph Murphy died later in the day in the prison at Cork, the seventy-sixth day he had refused food. Michael Fitzgerald was the first of the Cork hunger strikers to succumb. He died last week.

No definite arrangements for the funeral of MacSwiney will be made until after an inquest to-morrow. Both the Irish Office and the Irish Self-Determination League here say they do not know whether burial will be permitted in Cork at once. Dublin Castle has announced that regulations prohibiting a military funeral, with men carrying arms and wearing uniforms, at funerals will apply if termination is there.

MacSwiney's brother, Sean MacSwiney, and Father Dominic, his private chaplain, were with him when he died. They had remained in Brixton prison all last night. At 4:30 o'clock this morning they were called by the prison authorities and told that the condition of the Lord Mayor of Cork had taken a bad turn.

They went to him at once. Father Dominic whispered a few prayers beside him, but MacSwiney, lying with his eyes open, was unconscious, and as he had been for the preceding thirty-six hours, unable to recognize any one. Father Dominic said that he administered the last sacrament of the Catholic Church, but did administer extreme unction. Later Father Dominic sent a despatch to the Deputy Lord Mayor of Cork with the news of MacSwiney's death, and counselling all Irishmen to "maintain the same quiet, calm dignity and able bearing which they exhibited on the assassination of Thomas MacCurran," whom MacSwiney succeeded as Lord Mayor of Cork.

No Disorders Anticipated.

Father Dominic expressed confidence that nothing would occur in the way of disorders as a result of MacSwiney's death, as "the Irish people now are disciplined in suffering and sorrow."

Neither Mrs. MacSwiney nor the Lord Mayor's two sisters were in the prison when he died. An hour after the Lord Mayor died word of his death was sent out. When Mrs. MacSwiney and her two sisters-in-law arrived at the prison they seemed grief stricken.

Reports received here from Cork indicate there is widespread sorrow there over MacSwiney's death, but that so far there have been no disturbances. Many persons in Cork are wearing Sinn Féin mourning bands.

There was no demonstration in Dublin to-day. Every precaution has been taken there, as well as in London, to prevent any acts of vengeance.

Sinn Féin adherents have threatened that they would blow up the Irish Office here if MacSwiney died. To-day the door of the Irish Office was kept bolted. There was a short chain on it, which permitted the door to be opened only a few inches in response to a ring, and then when it was opened a few inches a guard was there who asked the business of the caller. Then the door was closed again and the caller was left outside while the guard reported to his superior officer. Several detectives were on duty inside the building, and every conceivable precaution was taken against acts of violence.

High Mass to Be Said.

MacSwiney's relatives hope the authorities will allow his body to lie in state in St. George's Cathedral here, but it is not known if this will be permitted. However, regular high mass will be said there for him, and it is probable that Archbishop Mannix of Australia will assist. It was stated here that many persons from Cork intended coming to London for this ceremony.

Arthur Griffith, Vice-President of the "Irish Republic" and founder of the Sinn Féin, wired to Mrs. MacSwiney from Dublin expressing his sympathy and saying that the Lord Mayor of Cork proved that victory in the fight for Ireland's freedom was not with those who could inflict the most suffering, but with those who could endure, and that the might of his country's enemies failed to break MacSwiney's will.

MacSwiney ended his stormy career devoted to the cause of Ireland. He married in prison, was in prison when his child was born and died in prison.

BODY WILL BE TAKEN
IN SECRET TO CORK

Home Office Not Expected to
Oppose Removal.

Continued on Fifth Page.

KING OF GREECE DIES, VICTIM OF MONKEY'S BITE

Attacked and Badly Mutilated by Pet Early This Month.

HARD FIGHT FOR LIFE

End Comes in the Evening
After a Sudden Sinking Spell.

HOPE GIVEN UP AT NOON

Difficulty in Breathing and
Pulmonary Symptoms Told
of Approaching End.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—King Alexander of Greece died this evening at 5:20. His death was due to wounds which he had received in an attack on him by a pet monkey early in October, the King being badly mutilated.

Throughout last night the heart action grew weaker, his general debility became more pronounced and pulmonary symptoms were intense. Breathing at times was most difficult and alarming, and at noon to-day it was announced that the King's condition was hopeless.

PRINCE PAUL MOST LOGICAL SUCCESSOR

Dead King's Brother Has
Chance to Keep Throne.

Prince Paul, youngest son of King Constantine and Queen Sophia, deposed ruler of Greece, is the most logical successor to King Alexander unless a new ruler is chosen outside the dynasty, according to the latest information from the European capitals. Premier Venizelos, the "strong man" of Greece, was quoted yesterday in an Athens despatch to the effect that he believed Prince Paul would not be prevented from taking the throne by former King Constantine, as Constantine, he declared, would learn from the coming elections that there was no prospect for his return and that it was useless for him to bar his son from the throne. The Premier asserted that English or French candidates for the throne were not being considered. According to the Premier the present Chamber will be reconvened to act on the succession.

Prince Paul, before he could assume the Greek throne, would have to accept the final banishment of his father, King Constantine, and his brother, Crown Prince George. Some doubt was expressed in certain Greek circles here whether he would do this.

Prince Paul, who is 19 years old, went into exile with his parents, brother and sisters in June, 1917. He was then 15 years old. The Greek people believe that the Greek people hold that if a successor to King Alexander is to be found within the dynasty, he is more acceptable than any one else, in that Prince George, the Crown Prince, and King Constantine's brothers, save perhaps Prince Christopher, who is a minor, are wholly unimportant. It was authoritatively stated that the Prince and his brothers are closely identified with the Constantine policies, which, it is held, are objectionable to a majority of the Greeks as well as to the Entente Allies. Constantine owing his overthrow directly to his pro-German leanings.

The Prince Paul is more acceptable to the faction in power in Greece than is Prince Christopher, it was said, improved his chances. Prince Christopher was reported to be not in accord with Premier Eleutherios Venizelos's policies, and in view of the fact that Premier Venizelos is the real power in Greece the chances are against his being chosen as the successor to King Alexander.

Press reports recently said that the Duke of Connaught and Prince Charles of Belgium were being considered as King in the event of the death of Alexander. However, it was authoritatively stated that Great Britain, France and Russia had agreed that none of the royalty of their countries should reign in Greece. This agreement, of course, would not affect Prince Charles, Count of Flanders. Prince Charles is two years younger than Prince Paul of Greece, having been born on October 10, 1903.

Should the Greeks go outside of the dynasty to choose a successor to King Alexander they would have to do it through an assembly composed of an equal number of representatives of the Parliament and representatives of the people chosen for that particular function.

ALEXANDER'S REIGN BRIEF AND TROUBLED

Greece in Doubt as to King's Successor.

The brief reign of Alexander on the throne of the Kingdom of the Hellenes, as Premier Eleutherios Venizelos would like to have Greece called, has been troubled and has brought to the young King almost every vicissitude save revolution. Probably the forty months of his reign have held for him more anxiety than comes to most young men of his age.

It is safe to say that his death, a result of infection of a wound made by the bite of a monkey that attacked the King's dog, will end the troubled and uncertain days that Greece has seen since June 15, 1917, when the young King took the oath. Over the question of what monarch, what dynasty or perhaps what form of government even is to succeed him, Greece may be thrown into the turmoil of civil strife that may bring important changes in the Balkans.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Lloyd George said he was hopeful that the present negotiations between the Government and the miners would obviate the necessity of setting up a tribunal to inquire into the best means of increasing coal production.

Contrary to expectations it was announced in the House by Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader, that the Government intended to proceed to-day with the bill introduced last week granting the Government unusual powers for dealing with an emergency such as might grow out of the strike situation. He moved the second reading of the measure.

In discussing his motion Mr. Bonar Law said the strike negotiations had reached a point when it was impossible to say anything whatever about them, but that it was conceivable that a deadlock might arise.

874,000 FOR COX IN ONE DAY.

W. W. Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, announced last night that a record had been set in campaign contributions for a single day. He said that \$74,000 had been received in small amounts.

COX, DISOWNING WILSON, WOULD TAKE ANY LEAGUE CHANGE FROM NEW SENATE

Article X, Wilson's "Heart of Covenant" Is Held Superfluous by Leon Bourgeois

LEON BOURGEOIS shared with President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil the work of framing the covenant of the League of Nations. He was the foremost French advocate of the plan, and as a reward for his work was made (and is now) the President of the Council of the League of Nations.

An Associated Press despatch from Brussels yesterday, giving an interview between American correspondents and M. Bourgeois, says: "M. Bourgeois said he had been surprised that this Article X, had caused so much emotion in the United States. He stated that Article X could be eliminated without in any way modifying the effectiveness of the League of Nations."

President Wilson spoke at Salt Lake City on September 23, 1919. Here is part of the stenographic record:

"Why, my fellow citizens, Article X is an engagement on the part of the great fighting nations of the world that they will observe, respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the other members of the league.

"This is the heart of the covenant."

HEARST COMES OUT FOR MALONE

New York 'American' Publishes Full Page Editorial Attack on Miller.

HE IS NOT 'PROGRESSIVE'

Al Smith Declared to Be Second Choice of Newspaper Owner for Governorship.

William Randolph Hearst came out in support of Dudley Field Malone, Farmer-Labor nominee for Governor, in a full page editorial in the New York American this morning, headed: "We cannot ask people to vote for Miller; progressives should support Malone."

After printing two messages from the editor, who is in Los Angeles, a long editorial attack on Mr. Miller, with a plea for Malone, ends with this paragraph:

"But all who feel that they must choose between the regular Republican and Democratic candidates, we urge to vote for Al Smith, because he will have more inducement to do good and less power to do harm than Miller."

The first message from Mr. Hearst is dated October 23 and asks the editor of the American to support Mr. Malone in "his courageous fight."

The second, dated yesterday, begins: "Miller's definite declarations against municipal ownership and direct primaries make it necessary for me to attack him vigorously. I am concerned with progressive policies, and don't care whether Smith is elected or not. He is better than Miller."

Mr. Hearst, who supported Smith two years ago, broke with him on the ground that the Governor had not kept his pledges. He has attacked him vigorously and viciously since in editorial, cartoon and news articles.

He accused him of being indirectly responsible for the death of babies who could not get pure milk and of being a friend of "booses" and "thugs." In Carnegie Hall last winter the Governor replied to Mr. Hearst in a speech of denunciation. But now all that seems to be forgotten.

"If I could get Smith sincerely to pledge himself to progressive legislation I would not oppose him," Mr. Hearst wrote to his editor yesterday. "His personal attacks on me are wholly unimportant. I don't consider them. The objection to Smith is that he isn't sincere and isn't truthful and probably will not do what he says he will do, but he will have to do some of it if he commits himself strongly enough."

PREMIER HOPEFUL OF PEACE WITH MINERS

Parley Resumed To-day on Latest Government Offer.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—After renewed conferences of the miners' leaders with Premier Lloyd George and other members of the Government to-day and prolonged consideration of the Government's new offer by the executive of the Miners' Federation, no definite decision had been taken to-night. The executive will meet to-morrow morning to renew its consideration of the matter.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Lloyd George said he was hopeful that the present negotiations between the Government and the miners would obviate the necessity of setting up a tribunal to inquire into the best means of increasing coal production.

Contrary to expectations it was announced in the House by Mr. Bonar Law, the Government leader, that the Government intended to proceed to-day with the bill introduced last week granting the Government unusual powers for dealing with an emergency such as might grow out of the strike situation. He moved the second reading of the measure.

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Continued on Ninth Page.

SAYS ARTICLE X CAN BE CUT OUT

Leon Bourgeois Asserts It May Be Eliminated Without Hurting Covenant.

IS ONLY THE FOUNDATION

Members of League May Propose Any Amendments They See Fit.

By the Associated Press.

BURKES, Oct. 25.—Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council of the League of Nations, gave his views to American newspaper correspondents last night on Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations.

Mr. Bourgeois said that Article X could be eliminated without in any way modifying the effectiveness of the League of Nations, and declared also that it was not considered so important by Europeans as by Americans.

To-day the following authorized statement regarding the interview was issued through M. Comert, the principal press official of the League of Nations, who had originally arranged the interview: "M. Bourgeois to the American correspondents last night said he had been astonished to see the political discussion in America concentrated around Article X of the covenant."

"Article X is not in fact anything more than the moral foundation of the covenant. All that is efficacious in the covenant is set forth in other articles indicating penalties and sanctions."

At the close of the interview and after M. Bourgeois had withdrawn, the question was raised among the American correspondents as to the effect of his utterances on the Presidential election in the United States. It was thereupon agreed to withhold the statement until M. Bourgeois could review it in this light and give his authority for its publication.

M. Comert informed the correspondents this morning that he had explained to the President of the Council of the League of Nations the importance of the remarks and requested M. Bourgeois to say whether he intended them to be published in the United States. M. Bourgeois replied, said M